(v) **Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)**:

Seven new IIMs are proposed to be set up by the Central Government. One IIM at Shillong has already been established. The remaining six IIMs shall be set up in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. A revised allocation of Rs. 1113.60 crore has been proposed for these IIMs during the XI Plan.

(vi) **Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)**:

Five new IISERs have been set up by the Central Government in Chandigarh (Mohali), Maharashtra (Pune), West Bengal (Kolkata), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) and Kerala (Thiruvantapuram). These have started functioning through temporary premises. A revised allocation of Rs. 2120 crore has been proposed for these IISERs during the XI Plan.

(vii) **Indian Institutes of Information Technologies (IIITs)**:

Twenty IIITs are proposed to be set up, mostly under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. The details are yet to be finalised. A revised allocation of Rs. 600 crore has been proposed for these IIITs during the XI Plan.

(viii) **Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPAs)**:

Two SPAs are to be set up at Bhopal and Vijayawada. The SPAs have started functioning from temporary campuses. A revised allocation of Rs, 296.04 crore has been proposed for these institutions during the XI Plan.

2. For achieving the targetted Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education of an additional five percentage points from the level at the end of X Five Year Plan, by the end of the XI Five Year Plan, the estimated additional enrolment requirement is about 55 lakh. Major efforts towards this end are required from the State Governments. The Central Government only supplements the efforts by way of setting up of a few institutions which are intended to serve as models for quality standards in higher education. In order to encourage State Governments to increase outlays in higher education, schemes in XI Plan include assistance to States by way of Central share in capital expenditure on establishing new institutions and strengthening existing institutions.

Maintenance of record of reservation requisition

*39. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:
SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3786 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 2009 and state:

(a) whether as per orders issued by her Ministry *vide* letter No.94/TG-I/20/P/8, dated 2nd August, 1994 and 98/TG-1/14/P dated 23rd April 1998 regarding preservation and maintenance of reservation requisitions and release of emergency/HOR quota for waitlisted tickets, all zones, divisions and HQ should maintain proper records in this regard;

(b) whether these orders are not followed properly by Railways;

(c) if so, the reasons for violation of its own orders; and

(d) if not, the reasons why the House was denied information in answer to Part(d) of Unstarred Question 3786 while some of the RTIs reveal that record is maintained?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) Instructions issued *vide* letter No.94/TG-I/20/P/8 dated 02.08.1994 refers to reservation requisitions, which are submitted at reservation counters seeking booking of berths, for which the period of preservation is six months, except in those cases where some action is under process. Instructions issued *vide* letter No. 98/TG-1/14/P dated 23rd April 1998 refers to the requisitions given for confirmation of berths out of emergency quota for which the period of preservation is three months from the date of journey. Zonal Railways are required to preserve these records for the period prescribed above.

(d) In part (d) of the Unstarred Question No.3786 replied on 07-08-2009, the reference was to reservation requisitions received by all Divisions and Zones and reservations confirmed against them for a specified period. It may be appreciated that Railway is a vast organisation and approximately six lakh reservation requisitions are received every day. The records of these requisitions are preserved for the prescribed period. However, because of such large number of reservation requisitions received every day, details of such data are not compiled. Specific records, in individual cases, are however, made available on demand. While no specific RTI case has been mentioned, it is possible that at some location, information in an individual case would have been compiled when sought for under Right to Information Act. It is humbly stated that the reply to part (d) of unstarred Parliament Question No.3786 dated 7th August 2009 was based on the available facts.

Improvement in primary education

*40. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India ranks woefully at 101st place in the Global Competitive Index due to poor primary education in the country;

(b) whether Government is also aware that due to poor quality of primary education, the economic competitiveness is also being affected;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to improve primary education in the country and the infrastructure in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to arrest the drop-out rate and bring uniform syllabus for the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) According to a Report of the World Economic Forum for 2009-10, India stands at 49th position in the Global Competitiveness Index. In respect of Health and Primary Education, its position is at 101, while its rank is 100 for primary education.

(b) to (d) Government is committed to universalisation of elementary education and has taken significant steps to enhance access, retention and quality of elementary education in the country. Towards this end, the Government implements various programmes and policies including the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Under SSA, 1.47 lakh primary schools have